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TALMAGE.

Does the Use of Tobacco Cause Cancerous and Other Troubles?

A Sermon Denunciatory of Tobacco Smok ing and Chewing, and of the Hashcesh, Opium and Chioral Habits.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 17 .- Before the sermon in the Brooblyn Tabernacle to-day, Dr. Talmage read from the first Book of Kings concerning an altar upon which men's bones were sacrificed, and remarked that there is more sacrifice of human life now than ever before, although the altar may not be admitted. Dr. Talmage's reading of the Scripture lessons is peculiar to himself, and excites as much interest in the audience as the sermon preached. The reading is a running com mentary with practical lessons interjected.

The subject of the sermon was: "Does the use of tobacco cause cancerous and other troubles?"

The text was:

Let the earth bring forth grass and herb yield-ing seed. Gen. i, 2. Dr. Talmage said:

The first born of earth were the grass-blade and the herb. They preceded the brute creation and the human family-the grass for animal life, the herb for human service. The cattle took possession of its inheritance, the grass-blade; and man took possession of his inheritance, the herb. This herb we have for food in case of hunger, for narcotic in case of insomnia, for anodyne under paroxysm of pain, or fer stimulus when the pulses flag under the weight of disease. The caterer takes the herb and serves it up in all delicacies. The physician takes the herb and compounds it for physical recuperation. Millions of the human race take it for rainous delectation of body and mind. The herb divinely created and for good purposes, in cases without number prestituted for evil results. There is a lawful and unlawful use of the herbaceous kingdom.

There sprang up in Yucatan, on this conti-

AN HERB WHICH HAS BEWITCHED THE WORLD. It crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the fifteenth century, and captured Spain. Then it captured Portugal, and then the French Embassadors took it to Paris, and it captured the French Empire. Then Walter Raleigh introduced it into England. The botanists ascribe it to the genus Nicotians; but you all know it as the inspiring, the elevating, the emparadising, the radiating, the nerveshattering, the dyspepsia-breeding, the health-destroying tobacco. I shall not be offensively personal while I speak on this enbject, because you all use it, or nearly all. Indeed I know from personal experience how it soothes and reseates the world and kindles sociality, and I know what are its baleful results. I know what it is to be its slave, and, thank God, I know what it is to be its conqueror. I have no expectation that I will persuade the great masses of you to charge your habits upon this subject, but I thought I might help you in some advice to your children.

You say, "Didn't God make tobacco?" Oh, yes; you say, "Isn't God good?" Oh, yes; you say," raen God, when me created tobacco, must have created it for some good pur-pose." Oh, yes, it is good for a great many things, tobacco is. It is good to kill moths in the wardrobe and tick in the sheep, and to strangulate all kinds of vermin, and to fumi-gate pestiferous places, and, like all other poisons, God created it for some particular use. So He did henbane, so nux vomica, so copperas, so belladonna, so all those poisons which He directly created or had man to ex-tract. But the same God who made the potsons also created us with common sense to know how to use them and how not to use them. "Oh," say some of my friends, "don't people use it without seeming harm to themselves, and are there not cases of plethora which absolutely need this depletion?" Oh, yes, skillful and prudent physicians have sometimes prescribed it, just as they some times prescribe arsenic, and they prescribe it

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT ABOUT ITS BEING

There was a case reported in which a little child lay upon its mother's lap, and a drop from her pipe fell on the child's lip and it went into convulsions and into death "But," you say, "Don't people live to an old age who indulge in this habit?" Yes; so I have seen an inebriate seventy years old.
There are some persons who, in spite of all
the outrages to their physical system, live
on to old age. In the case of the man of the jug, he lasted so long because he was pickled! In the case of the man of the pipe, he lasted so long because he was turned into smoked

But, my friends, what advice had we better give to our young people? Say in the first place let us advise them to abstain from this habit because all the medical fraternity of the United States and Great Britain pro-nounce it the cause of widespread and ter-rific unhealth. Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Olsot, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Rosb, Dr. Hosack, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Mott-ali the medical fraternity, homeopathic, al-lopathic, hydropathic, eclectic-denounce the habit and warn the community against it. One distinguished physician says: "This babit is the cause of seventy different styles of disease; this habit is the cause of nearly all the cases of cancer of the mouth." What is the testimony of the late Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, whom there is no higher thority? He says: "For more than thirty years I have been in the babit of inquiring of patients who came to me with cancer of the tongue and lips whether they used to-bacco, and, if so, whether they chewed or smoked, and if they have sometimes answered in the negative as to the first question, I can truly say that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such cases are exceptions to the general rule. When, as is usually the case, one side of the tongue is affected with ulcerated cancer, it arises from the habitual retention of the tobacco in con-tact with this part." Their united testi-mony is that it depresses the vitals of the system and brings on nervousness and dyspepsis and takes off twenty-five per cent. of the physical vigor of the people of this country, and, damaging this generation damages the next, the accumulated curse going on to capture other centuries.

IT INJURES THE MIND.

a sad thing, my brother, to damage the body; it is a worse thing to damage the mind, and any man of common sense knows that the pervous system immediately acts upon the brain. More than that, nearly all reformers will tell you that it tends to drunkeness; it creates unnatural thirst. There are those who use this narcotic who do not drink, but nearly all who drink use the narcotic; so that shows there is an immediate affinity between the two drugs. It was long ago demonstrated that a man can not permanently reform from strong drink unless he gives up tobacco. In nearly all the cases where men, baving been reformed, have fallen back, it has been shown that they have first couched tobacco and then surrendered to into xicants. The broad avenue leading down to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hall is strewn thick with tobacco leaves. What did Benjaman Franklin say? "I never saw a well man in the exercise of common sense who would say that tabacco did him any good." What did Thomas Jefferson say when arguing against the culture of tobacco He said: "It is a culture productive of infinite wretchedness." Horace Greeley said of it: "It is a profane stench." Daniel Webster said: "It those men must smoke, let them take the horse shed."

One reason why there are so many the victims of this habit is because there are so chew. They smoke until they get the bronthemselves to death. I could name three the mouth, and in every case the physician with an inebriate, and telling him that his said it was tobacco. There has been many HABIT WAS UNNECESSARY, a clergyman whose tembstone was all covered up with eulogy, which ought to have had the honest epitaph: "Killed by too much cavendish!" Some of them smoke until the room is blue and their spirits are blue and the world is blue and everything is blue. Time was when God passed by such sins, but it becomes now the duty of the American clergy who indulge in this nar-cotic to repent. How can a man preach temperance to the people when he is himself indulging in an appetite like that? I have seen a cuspidor in a pulpit where the minister should drop his cud before he gets up to read "Blessed are the pure in heart," and to read about "rolling sin as a sweet mersel under the tongue!" and in Leviticus

UNCLEAN ANIMALS THAT CHEW THE CUD. I have known Presbyteries and General Assemblies and General Synods where there was a 100m set apart for ministers to

Ch, it is a sorry spectacle, a consecrated man, a holy man of God looking around for something which you ake to be looking for a larger field of usefulness. He is not looking | men in leathern clothing walk through the for that at all. He is only looking for some tobacco juice. I am glad the Methodist Church of the United States, in nearly all auti tobacco reform in the Presbyterian Church, and the Episcopal Church, and the Baptist Church, and the Congregational Church. About sixty years ago a young man graduated from Audover Theological Seminary into the ministry. He went straight to the front. He had an eloquence and personal magnetism before which nothing could stand, but he was soon thrown into the insane asylum for twenty years, and the doc tor said it was tobscoo that sent him there. According to the custom then in vogue, he was allowed a small portion of tobacco every day. After he had been there nearly twenty sudden return of reason, and he realized what was the matter. He threw the plug of tobacco through the iron gates and said:
"What brought me here? What keeps me here? Why am I here? Tobacco! Tobacco! O Ged! Help, help and I'll never use egain." He was restored. He was brought forth. Forten years he successfully preached the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and then went into a blissful immortality.

There are ministers of religion to-day indulging in narcotics dying by inches, and and convulsions of suffering; then his mind they do not know what is the matter with gave way and he them. I might, in a word, give my own ex-perience. It took ten cigars to make a sermon, I got very nervous. One day I awak-ent d to the outrage I was inflicting up:n myself. I was about to change settlements, and a generous wholesale tobacconist in Philadelphia said if I would only come to Phila-delphia he would, all the rest of my life, provide me with cigars free of charge. I said to myself: If in these war times when c'gar are so costly and my salary is so small. smoke more than I ought to what would do if I had gratis an illimitable supply? And then and there, twenty-four years ago,

I QUIT ONCE AND FOREVER. It made a new man of me, and though I have since then done as much hard work as any one, I think I have had the best health God ever blessed a man with. A minister of religion can not afford to smoke. Put into my hand the moneys wasted in tobacco in Brooklyn and I will support three orphan asylums as grand and beautiful as those already established. Put into my hand the moneys wasted in tobacco in the United States of America and I will clothe, feed and De Quincey's "Confessions of an opium estshelter all the suffering poor on this continent. The American Unurch gives \$1,000,000 a year for the evangelization of the heathen and American Christians spend \$5,000,000 in

Now I stand this morning not only in the presence of my God, to whom I must give an account for what I say to-day, but I stand in the presence of a great multitude of young men who are forming their habits. Between seventeen and twenty-three there are tens of thousands of young men damaging them-selves irretrievably by tobacco. You either use very good tobacco or cheap obacco. If you use cheap tobacco I want to tell you why it is cheap. It is a mixture of burdeck, lampblack, sawdust, coltsfoot, plantain leaves, fuller's earth, lime, salt, alum and a little tobacco. You can not afford, my young brother, to take such a mas as that between your lips. If, on the other hand, you use costly tobacco, let me say I do not think you can afford it. You take that which you expend, and will ex rend, if you keep the habit all your life, and put it aside, and it will buy you a farm to make you comfortable in the afternoon of life. A merchant of New York gave this testimony: "In early life I smoked six cigars a day at six and a half cents each—they averaged that. I thought to myself one day, "I'll just put aside all the money I am consuming in cigars and all I would consume if I kept on in the habit, and I will see what it will come to by compound interest." And he gives this tremendous statistic: "Last the grace of God I was

EMANCIPATED FROM THE FILTHY HABIT, and the saving amounted to the enormous sum of \$28,102.03 by compound interest. green fields. I found a very pleasant place in the country for sale. The cigar money now came into requisition, and I found it amounted to a sufficient sum to purchase the place, and it is mine. Now, boys, you take it for? For God's sake do not take the month should be wasked with a blece of linen, dipped in cool water, twice a day, the linen, dipped in cool water, twice a day. take your choice, smeking without a home, or a home without smoking."

our losses come from the spark of the pipe and the cigar." One young man threw away his cigar in one of the cities, and with it he threw away \$3,000,000 worth of the property of others that blazed up from that spark. Harper's splendid printing establishment years ago was destroyed by a plumber, who. having lighted his pipe, threw the match away, and it fell into a pot of camphene. The whole building was in flames. Five blocks went down, 2,000 employes thrown out of work, and more than \$1,000,000 of property destroyed.

But I am speaking of higher values to day. Better destroy a whole city of stores than destroy one man. Ob, my young friends, if you will excuse the idiom, I will say stop before you begin. Here is a serfdom which has a shackle that it is almost impossible to break. Gigantic intellects that could overcome every other bad habit have been flang of this and kept down. Some one is seeking to persuade a man from the habit, the reply was: "Ask me to do snything under the canopy of heaven but this. This I can not give up and won't give up, though it

take seven years off my life." I must have a word also with all those o my friends whom it does not hart, who can stop any time they want to, and who can smoke most expensive cigars. My Christian brother, what is your influence in the mat many ministers of religion who smoke and | ter? How much can you afford to deny yourself for the good of others? It was a chitis and the dear people have to pay their expenses to Europe! They smoke until the Briggs, of Massachusetts, wore a cravat, but nervous system breaks down. They smoke no collar. Some people thought it was an absurd eccentricity. Ah, no! This was the eminent ciergymen who died of cancer in | secret, Many years before he was talking

HABIT WAS UNNECESSARY, and the inebriate retorted upon him and said: "We do a great many things that are to wear that collar." "Well," said Governor Briggs, "I will never wear a collar again if briate. Governor Briggs never wore a collar, They both kept their bargain for twenty years. They kept it to the death. That is the reason Governor Briggs did not wear a collar. That is the Gospel of the Son of God. Self-denial for the good and the rescue

I take a step further. In all ages the world has sought out some flower or herb or weed to stimulate its lethargy or to composa its grief. A drug called nepenthe was widely used smoog the ancient Greeks and the ancient Egyptians for narcotic purposes. The Theban women knew how to compound it. You had but to chew the leaves and your sadness was whelmed with hilarity. But nepenthe passed out from the consideration of the world. Next came hasheesh, which s made from Indian hemp. It is mann tactured from the flowers at the top, or workfor that at all. He is only looking for some fields of hemp and the exudation from the place where he can discharge a mouthful of hemp adheres to the leathern garments, and then this exudation is coraped off and prepared with aromatics and becomes an intoxtheir conferences, have passed resolutions icant for the people. Whole nations have against this habit, and it is time we had an been stimulated, narcotized and made imbecile with this accursed hasheesh. The vislions kindled by that drug are said to be gorgeous and magnificent beyond all description; but it finally takes down body, mind and soul in horrible death.

I knew one of the most brilliant men of his day. Whether he appealed in magazine or in book or in newspaper columns, he was an enchantment. He could, in the course of an hour's conversation, produce more wit and strange information than any man I ever conversed with, but he shewed hasheesh. He did so first as a matter of ouriosity, to see whether the powers ascribed to it really be onged to it He put his hand into a cockatrice's den to see whether it would bite, and he found out to his complete undsing His father, who was a minister of the Go pel, prayed for him and counseled him, and obtained for him the best medical pre-Scription of the best physicians in New York, Philadelphia, Paris, London, Edin-burg and Berlin. He said he could not stop. A large circle of friends put their wits together to try to resome him, but he went on down. First his body gave way in pangs

BECAME A RAVING MANIAC;

then his immortal soul went, blaspheming God, into a starless elernity. He was only about thirty years of age. Behold the ravages of the Persian and Egyptian weed called

Opium demands emphatic recognition. I It is not a new discovery. We read of it 3:0 years before Christ; but it was not until the saventeenth century that it began its death merch, passing out from the medicinal and the curative, and by smoking and masticat on becoming the scourge of nations. In the cpium, but in 1880 pounds pourds of opium. It is estimated that in the year 1876 there were in this country 225,000 opium consumers; but I saw a statistic more recent that said there are probably now in the United States at least 600,000 opium consumers. The fact is appalling. Do not think that they are merely barbaric fanatics who go down under that stroke. Read the great He says for the first ten years it gave him the keys of paradise; but it takes his own powerful pen to describe the horrors consequent. Samuel Taylor Coloridge, after conquering the world by his pen, was conquered by opium. The most magnetic and brilliant lawyer of this century fell a victim to its strokepand there are thousands of men and women—but more women than men— who are being bound, body, mind and soul, to this terrible habit.

There is a great mystery about some fami-lies. You do not know why they do not get on. The opium habit is so stealthy, so deceitful and so deathful. You can cure a hundred drunkards easier than you can care one opium eater. I have heard of cases of reformation, but I never saw any. I hope there are cases of genuine reformation. have seen men who

forty years had been the victims strong drink thoroughly reformed, but the opium-eaters that I have seen, go on and go down. Their cry in the last hour of life is not for God nor for prayer nor for the Bible, but for opium. Perhaps there are only two persons outside the household who haw what is the matter-the physician and the pastor; the physician called in for physical relief, the pastor called in for spiritual relief; but they both fail. The physician acknowl-edges his defeat. The minister of religion acknowledges his defeat, for it seems as if the Lord does not suswer prayer for opiumeaters. O man, O woman, are you tamper ing with this habit? Have you just begun? July completed thirty nine years since by Are you for the assusgement of physical distress or mental trouble; making this a regular resource? I beg of you stop. The scatacies at the start will not pay for the horrors at the last. The paradise is followed too soon We lived in the city, but the children, who by the pandemonium. Morphia is a bless-had learned something of the enjoyment of ing from God for the relief of sudden pang country life from their annual visits to their ! or acute dementia, but was never intended grandparents, longed for a home among the for prolonged use. And, what is the pecu-green fields. I found a very pleasant place liar sadness of it, it comes to people in their

What is remarkable, they are going down Another eminent physician, for a long while superintendent of the insane asylum other thing into consideration, and that is, at Northampton, Mass, says: "Fully ball the patients who have come to our asylum for treatment are victims of tobacco." It is of an insurance company says: "One-half caters in Chicago. Over 20,000 opium-eaters of the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the fresher, so we are apt to receive daily mercies from God dreds and by thousands. Over 20,000 opium-eaters of the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter, and the ocean from the highest and weathliest classes and other rivers and is never the sweeter.

in St. Louis. In the same proportion that - ould make over 70,000 in New York and Brooklyn. The clerk of the drog store says: "I can tell them when they come in. There is comething peculiar about their complexion, tomathing peculiar about their nervousness, something peculiar about the look of their eyes that immediately reveals them." In some families chloral is taking the place of opium. Physthe patient

KEEPS ON BECAUSE HE LIKES THE EFFECT. Whole tons of chloral are manufactured in Germany. Baron Liebig says that he knows of one chemist in Germany who mannfactures half a ton of chloral every week. There are multitudes being taken down by this habit. Look out for hydrate of chloral? But I am under this head speaking chiefly of opium. There ought to be 10,000 pulpite turned into quaking, flaming, thundering Smais of warning aga not this narchite. The devil of morphia in this country will be mightier than the devil of alcohol.

My friends, it is all important that by personal example in every possible way we contend against all influences injurious to society. Our opportunity for exercising such influence is limited. What we do we had better do right away. The clock ticks now and we hear it. After a while the clock will tick, and we shall not hear it. Seated by a country fireside, I say the fire kindle, biszs, and go out. I gathered up from the hearth enough for profitable reflections. Our life is just like the fire on that hearth. We put on fresh fagots and the dre bursts through and up and out, gay of il ab, gay of crackle-smblem of boybood. Then the fire reddens into coals. The heat is fiercer, and the more it is stirred the more it reddens. With sweep of flame it cleaves its way until the hearth not necessary. It is not necessary for you | glows with the intensity-emblem of fall manhood. Then comes a whiteness of the coals. The heart lessens. The flickering you won't drink," "Agreed," said the ine- | shadows have died along the wall. The faggots drop spart. The household hover over the expiring embers. The last breath of smoke has been lost in the chimney. Fire is out. Shovel up the white remans. Ashes!

The Queens of Household Reign.

The thrifty happy housewives, chirk and cheery in their home lives, Are household queens of pleasant realms, where brighten loving eyes. Surpassing in their beau y, in the light of love The butterflies of fashion who bask in sunny

The tender loving mothers, so mindful of the With whom they live and labor through days of On their lips a song of gladness dispelling doubt and sadness, "There's nothing half so sweet"—not half-ag-the Queens of Household Life.

-"One of the Kings," in Good Housekeeping.

Nursing in Country Homes, [Country Gentleman.]

When a person is dangerously ill, the chance of recovery depends as much upon the care that is taken of the patient as upon the medicine given. Every doctor will admit that he has lost cases in his practice which might have been saved by careful nursing. This is a terrible, serious thought to the woman on whom the responsibility falls when sickness comes into a home. To know that the life, for which, perhaps, she would gladly give her own, may be sacrificed to her inexperience, is enough to make her welpart efficiently and well.

In a city, many comforts can be procured for the sick which are not easily obtained in the country, and at first sight it would seem as if the dwellers in towns had the advantage, but it is not so. In one most important point, they are at a rerious disadvantage. Outside of the country house lies an immessurable volume of pure air, waiting for an opportunity to rush in and bring refreshment and life to the sufferer. Nothing can keep it out but toe intervention of the nurse, who has always been taught to dread; and fear a draft as the greatest evil in existence, and so makes her patient breaths over and over again the air in the room, taden with impurities, exhausted of oxygen, and totally unfit to be taken into the image of a well person, much less to be forced on one struggling with disease. It is true that a draft is an evil not to be tolerated for 4 moment; but in order to have the air of a room pure, it is not necessary to have a current of cold air blowing directly on the sick bad. It the windows are not arranged to open at the top, one can easily be made to do so by removing the cleats that are nailed on the window frame to support the upper sash. It can then be kept in place by a stick inside, one end resting on the upper part of the lower such and the other against the top sach; the length of this ctick determines the width of the opening. It a strip of ston, flannel is naited over this aperture, which should usually be about an inch wide there will be a constant supply of fresh air admitted, and no draft. The flannel ought to be four inches wide, to permit the window to be lowered to that extent when necessary. If the temperature outside is very low, more cold air will be let in by this plan than can be conveniently warmed. It is then best to have a piece of wood, about three inches high, the exact width of the window, and place it under the lower sash. An o en fire is invaluable as a ventilator; when there is a fireplace in the soom, it should always be used. If it is necessary to make a fire in a dose stove, an iron or'tin vessel, fitted with water, should be kept on the store, and never allowed o be less than two thirds Mull. It the disease is infectious, a tablesgoonful of carbol c' acid solution, and a tasengonful of spirits of turpentiae, shou'd be add d to every quart of water. The temperature ought to to be lower than 68°, or higher than 72°, and a thermometer is indisp asable by which to

In cases of fever, frequent baths are ordered by the doctor to assist in cooling the skie, at d in any case, one should be admini tered from time to time for the sare if cleanliness. The function of the skin, in removing impurities from the body, is most important and it can not perform its office properly unless its millions of pores are kep open at d free to act. When this is not don' te proper work is thrown upon other organs, which in sickness have enough to do to attend to their own business. Before giving a bath, the window should be closed and the room made warm. Having ready a basic of water, soap, a piece of soft cloth and a couple of towels. Place the patient on a double blanket, with another over him; removing the night dress, pas the hand under the upper blanket, bathe as nall portion of the body and wipe dry before proceeding farther, until the whole has been gone over; then replace the night dress and remove the blankets, taking care to keep the sick person cavered. All this can be done under a blanket without the least exposure. Persons ill with inflammation of the lungs have been bathed in this way with only good results. When the teeth can not be brushed the month should be washed with a piece of

As the Dead Sea drinks in the River Jordan and is never the sweeter, and the ocean